Jewish schools) were Jews, 1-1 in secondary schools[1]); in Hungary, 2*8 per cent in elementary schools, 4-5 in secondary and higher schools; in Poland (1925-1926) 3 per cent in the ordinary elementary schools, 2- 6 in the ordinary secondary schools, 21-5 in private secondary schools (including Jewish schools).

III. STRONG JEWISH ATTENDANCE AT THE UNIVERSITIES

A University education is a preparation for a future profession, and the concluding stage of a general education. East European Jews take it for granted that every "doctor" is estranged from Jewish tradition; for if the secular education in non-Jewish elementary schools undermines it, how much greater is bound to be the effect of a secondary and a University education. The more Jews enter the Universities, the greater is their estrangement from the old Jewish tradition.

Since the total or partial abolition of the *numerus clausus,* the number of Jewish students in the territories of the late Eussian Empire has increased enormously. In 1914 there were in Russia only 5537 Jewish students (not including those studying abroad), but in 1927 the number of Jewish students in the territories formerly belonging to Russia reached some 33,000. In Soviet Russia, in proportion to their percentage of the population, the

attendance of the Jews in the Universities is much stronger than of the non-Jews. Also in all the other countries their percentage among students is higher than in the total population (of. Table XXI).

The proportion of Jews at the Universities is everywhere higher than at the Technical High. Schools. The Jews still retain their traditional preference for scholarship, though

[1] Percentage for 1932: 0-8 in secondary schools for boys, 1*4 in those for girls. Since 1933 no Jews are being admitted as teachers in schools, or as Students to colleges for teachers.